

NR Eligible: yes ☒ no ☐

20090110

Wide, gable-end, brick chimneys rise from the east and west gables and an interior brick chimney rises from the ridge at the juncture of the original dwelling and the later addition. Corbelled arches cap the chimneys. The roof is covered in standing-seam metal, which is punctuated by three evenly-spaced, gabled dormers on the south slope and a single dormer on the north roof slope.

The main entrance is located within an arched and pedimented portico, which is centered on the façade of the original portion of the dwelling and reached by a flight of poured-concrete steps. Two round wood columns and two engaged columns support the portico's roof, which is clad in standing-seam metal. Wooden benches are located between the porch supports and mimic the look of a balustrade. The entry features a paneled, wood door behind a modern storm door. Decorative leaded sidelights flank the door and a leaded elliptical fanlight tops the door.

Secondary entries are located on the side and rear elevations. A set of side entry doors are located on the north and south bays of the west elevation. The wood-frame storm doors are glazed and protect the multi-pane entry door. These entries are sheltered by a first-story, shed-roof porch, which is supported by four round, wood columns. Flights of wooden steps reach the porch on the north and south ends.

A set of identical side entry doors are also located on the east elevation. However, these multi-pane wooden doors are not sheltered by a porch roof and are reached by flights of wooden steps and landings with wooden balustrades. This same entry configuration is located on the westernmost bay of the rear (north) elevation of the circa-1867 addition. Similar to the main entry on the façade, a pedimented portico extends from the central bay of the rear elevation of the original dwelling. The rear portico is fully enclosed by wood panels, pilasters, and multi-pane glazing and topped by a standing-seam metal roof. It is reached by a flight of poured-concrete steps.

Fenestration is hung singly in a symmetrical arrangement throughout the building, which consists of six-over-six, double-hung, wood-sash windows on all elevations, including the pairs of attic windows that pierce the gables. Operable, louvered, wood shutters flank the attic windows and the windows on the second story; likewise, operable, paneled, wood shutters flank the windows on the first story. Intact iron shutter stops are extant on the building. Jack arches crown the first-story windows on the façade, while windows on the upper stories and side and rear elevations are crowned by flat, brick lintels composed of headers.

Historic outbuildings on the property include a small frame bank barn with a metal gable roof, weatherboard siding, an extended forebay, and a stone foundation; a granary with a cross-gable roof and weatherboard siding supported by brick piers; a wood frame shed; and a carriage house/artist's studio with a modern two-car garage addition. The property also contains the remains of a historic boxwood maze and modern in-ground pool.

#### History and Significance

Norwood is located a mile south of Sandy Spring, a village in eastern Montgomery County. The name "Sandy Spring" historically denoted two places: a hundred-square-mile neighborhood dating to the 1750s and the village that developed by 1817. The site of the area's namesake, a spring that bubbled up through a patch of sand, is commemorated by a concrete structure.

European settlement in Sandy Spring began in the eighteenth century. In 1743, Richard Snowden, a Quaker land speculator and owner of the Patuxent Iron Works, purchased a tract including the area that became Sandy Spring. Two of Snowden's daughters, Deborah and Elizabeth, married James Brooke and John Thomas, respectively, and built homes in the area in 1728. John and Elizabeth Thomas's house, Clifton, which replaced an earlier log structure built by the couple, still stands (MIHP M: 15-41).

#### MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Eligibility not recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Criteria: \_\_\_ A \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ C \_\_\_ D Considerations: \_\_\_ A \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ C \_\_\_ D \_\_\_ E \_\_\_ F \_\_\_ G

MHT Comments:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

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Reviewer, National Register Program

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

John and Elizabeth's son, Richard Thomas, became a prominent community leader. Thomas was one of nine men who met at Hungerford's Tavern in Rockville on June 11, 1774 to vote to support the people of Boston in defying the Stamp Act. He was also a delegate to both the 1774 and 1775 Provincial Conventions, during which Marylanders decided their colony's course of action in the lead up to the Revolutionary War (Lehman). Later in life, Thomas was involved in the creation of Montgomery County and founded the community of Brookeville.

Thomas left behind an architectural legacy in the form of four homes he purportedly built in the Sandy Spring area: Cherry Grove in 1773 (MIHP M:28-9), Woodlawn in 1774 (MIHP M:28-14), Mt. Airy in 1799 (MIHP M:28-3), and Norwood. Cherry Grove was Thomas's birth place and served as his home after he constructed a brick structure on the property. Thomas built Mount Airy for his daughter Sarah and her husband (Lehman). Located across the fields from Norwood, Thomas's son Samuel lived at Woodlawn. Of the homes attributed to Thomas, Norwood is the only one that is believed to have not housed a member of Thomas's family upon its completion.

Originally named "Pretty Prospect," Norwood was erected on land that Richard Snowden conveyed to William Richardson, for whom Thomas is believed to have built the home (Lehman). The cast-iron fireback of a fireplace in one of Norwood's bedrooms bears the letters "R" and "S" with a heart between them. Below are the letters "S" and "T" and the date of 1751. Researchers have interpreted the 1751 date as the year Norwood was built. The fireback's lettering has been explained as the initials of Richard Thomas and his wife Sarah (Farquhar).

Questions arise over the date of Norwood's origin. Thomas did not gain possession of the property until 1768. Records do not indicate whether there was a house already on the property when Thomas took possession. Tax records do not describe "a brick house 30 by 40 feet" fitting Norwood's description until 1783 (2006 Sandy Spring Museum Homes Tour). Given that Thomas built the other homes attributed to him for himself and his children, it is unlikely that he would erect Norwood in 1751, at a time when he did not own the property, for the benefit of a non-family member. Moreover, it is doubtful that Richard Thomas would have installed a fireback with his and his wife's initials in a home that Thomas would not own for another seventeen years.

Questions arise over the fireback as well. The fireback, cited as proof of the house's date of construction, has also been explained as bearing the trademark of Richard Snowden's ironworks. If so, the fireback neither bears Norwood's date of construction nor the initials of Thomas and his wife. An iron plate cast with the same trademark, but with the date "1737" instead of "1751," hangs on the wall of Reynolds Tavern in Annapolis (MIHP AA-402; see Sandy Spring Museum Vertical File "Norwood"). As a result, Norwood was probably not built in 1751 but rather at some point between Thomas's acquisition of the property in 1768 and the first recorded description of the house in 1783.

Sandy Spring continued to develop during the period of Norwood's establishment. In 1753, the Thomas and Brooke families founded the Sandy Spring Friends Meeting. While many eighteenth-century communities formed around a commercial core, Sandy Spring evolved from the local Quaker meeting house. The meeting house, located a mile from Norwood, served as both a spiritual and community center. The third structure built on the site, erected in 1817, remains standing (MIHP: 28-11-5). By 1819, a blacksmith shop, post office, and general store had opened in the village (Farquhar).

Meanwhile, Richard Thomas deeded Norwood to his grandson, Samuel Thomas III, in 1799 for "one dollar and love and affection (Liber H, Folio 410; Montgomery County land records). In turn, Samuel sold to his cousin, Philip Evan Thomas, who owned the property until 1832. Philip was the first president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and is regarded as the father of the American railways (Brugger, 203). The Thomas Viaduct, which carries the CSX railroad over the Patapsco River, is named after

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Date

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Reviewer, National Register Program

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Date

M:28-13

Norwood

Page 4

him (MIHP BA-143).

After a series of owners, Norwood passed to Joseph P. Moore in 1867. Moore owned the property until 1920, longer than any other person in Norwood's history. After working several years as a New York City banker, Moore moved back to Sandy Spring where he had been raised. Moore rose to prominence in his hometown, serving as the director of Sandy Spring's Mutual Insurance Company and as a state senator from 1882 to 1886 (Lehman; Maryland State Archives, Historical Senate List). He built an addition to Norwood's east end and added a carriage house. An extensive English boxwood maze, the origins of which are unknown, was present when Moore bought the home (2006 Sandy Spring Museum Homes Tour). Remnants of the maze are found near the house's east side.

The property then passed to Moore's youngest daughter, Margaret C. Bancroft. Margaret's husband, the accomplished artist Milton Bancroft, lived at Norwood from 1919 to his death in 1947. Milton was a student of the Beaux Arts school. He painted several large murals for the Columbian Exposition in 1893 and San Francisco's Panama Pacific Exposition in 1915. Among his prolific works were several World War I recruiting posters, examples of which are on display at the United States Navy Museum (Davenport's Art Reference). He worked out of a studio in the loft of the carriage house Joseph Moore had added.

Norwood stayed within the Bancroft family until 1978. An advertisement for the Bancroft's estate sale reflected the past two-hundred years of Norwood's history. The advertisement offered "many old large pieces of furniture," "Sen. Moore's personal desk over 150 yrs. old" as well as the contents of Milton's studio, including a "large studio easel, small easel, and misc. sketches" (Washington Post, July 9, 1978). By that time, Sandy Spring had undergone the suburbanization that had changed the character of much of Montgomery County. Even so, Sandy Spring's ties to its Quaker past remain strong, as evidenced by the seventy-three buildings in the area that predate the Civil War (Map of Historic Sandy Spring).

In 1988, Tom and Cynthia Schneider bought Norwood. Cynthia, an expert Dutch art and a Georgetown University professor, served as an ambassador to the Netherlands during the Clinton administration (Sandy Spring Museum, "Norwood vertical file). The Schneiders undertook a year-long restoration of Norwood, which was overseen by preservation architect James Wollen. Workers removed the home's twentieth-century wallpaper and flooring, revealing much of Norwood's original features (Vaughn). As a result of their efforts, the Schneiders received historic preservation awards from both the Sandy Spring Museum and Montgomery County Historical Societies.

## Chain of Title

1743: ☐ ☐ Richard Snowden patents "Snowden's Manor Enlarged," including the future Sandy Spring area.

1746: ☐ ☐ Richard Snowden to William Richardson.

1768: ☐ ☐ Joseph Richardson (most likely William Richardson's son) to Richard ☐ Thomas.

1799: Richard Thomas deeded the property to his grandson, Samuel Thomas III. (Liber H, Folio 401).

1813: Samuel Thomas III sold to Philip E. Thomas, his second cousin. (Liber Q, Folio 474).

1832: Philip Thomas to Issac Scott. (Liber BSS, Folio 94).

## MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Eligibility not recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

MHT Comments:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

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Date

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Reviewer, National Register Program

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Date



1852: ☐ Issac Scott to his son Oliver Scott.

1863: ☐ ☐ Oliver Scott sold to Jacob Weller. (Liber JGH 9, Folio 214).

1867: ☐ Jacob Weller to Joseph P. Moore. (Liber EBP 4, Folio 285).

1921 ☐ ☐: Joseph P. Moore's estate to Margaret C. Bancroft. (Liber 310, Folio 163).

1956 ☐: Margaret C. Bancroft to her son, John Bancroft.

1979 ☐: Bancroft estate to Christian and Jeanne Domerque.

1988 ☐: Christian and Jeanne Domerque to John and Cindy Chirtea.

1988 ☐ ☐: John and Cindy Chirtea to Thomas and Cynthia Schneider. (Liber 833, Folio 21).

Norwood retains historic integrity as a rural country estate. The main house and outbuildings retain their historic location. The design is characteristic of eighteenth and nineteenth-century rural architecture. Although Norwood is surrounded by modern subdivisions, the eleven acre property retains integrity of setting, which is characterized by mature landscaping and open expanses of lawn. The buildings on the property retain a substantial amount of historic materials, with very little modern alteration. The workmanship of the structures is characterized by common construction methods of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Norwood is associated with the early settlement of the Sandy Spring community and maintains the feeling a Quaker farm that transitioned to non-agricultural use during the twentieth century.

Norwood is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, specifically the establishment of rural community of Sandy Springs in Montgomery County (Criterion A). While the property is associated with nationally prominent persons, including a founder of the B & O Railroad, Philip E. Thomas, and the artist Milton Bancroft, as well as with a number of locally important citizens, Norwood is not significant for associations with the lives of persons significant in our past (Criterion B) because the property does not directly represent those individuals' significant contributions. Norwood embodies the distinctive characteristics of a Quaker farmstead of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and is significance for its architecture. It is eligible under Criterion C as a unique example of a residence with two distinct periods of construction. The materials, methods of construction, and architectural features convey the success of the owners, while the lack of ostentatious ornament is indicative of building trends within rural regions in Maryland. The large parcel contributes to the integrity of the property and the ability of the resource to convey its significance. The property was not evaluated under Criterion D as part of the current documentation.

Norwood's period of significance dates from the late eighteenth century to the mid twentieth century to accommodate the two phases of construction of the main house and historic era renovations. The historic boundary encompasses parcel 400 on Montgomery County tax map JT21, a total of approximately 11.2 acres.

#### References

"2006 Sandy Spring Museum Homes Tour." Brochure. Norwood vertical file. Sandy Spring Museum Library, Sandy Spring,

#### MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Eligibility not recommended \_\_\_\_\_

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Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

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Date

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Reviewer, National Register Program

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Date

Maryland.

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Olney Gazette 19 August 1998, p. A-1.

#### MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW

Eligibility recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Eligibility not recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Criteria: \_\_\_ A \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ C \_\_\_ D Considerations: \_\_\_ A \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ C \_\_\_ D \_\_\_ E \_\_\_ F \_\_\_ G

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Reviewer, National Register Program

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Date

Sandy Spring Museum Library. "Norwood" vertical file. Sandy Spring, Maryland.

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**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW**

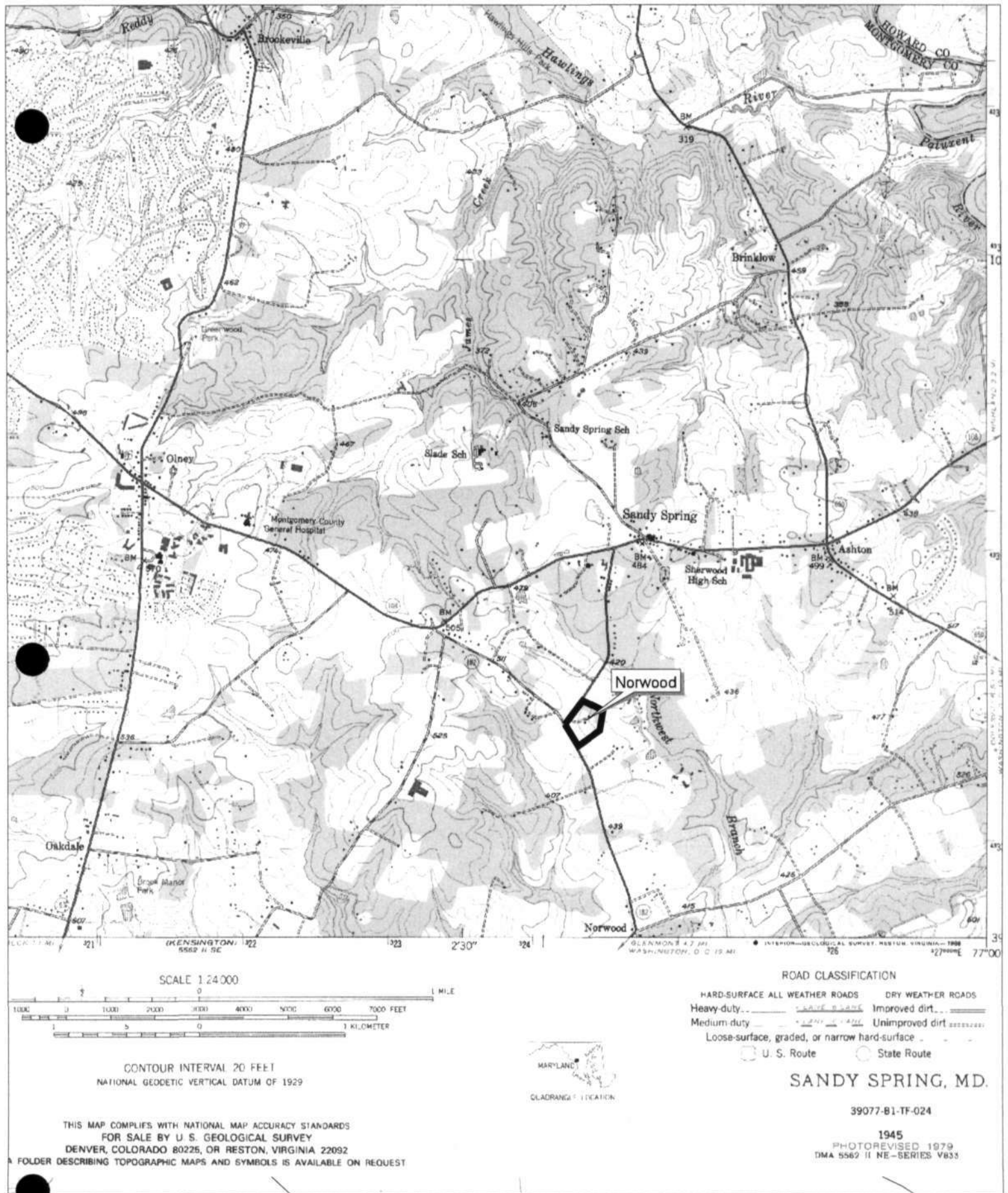
Eligibility recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Eligibility not recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Criteria: \_\_\_ A \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ C \_\_\_ D Considerations: \_\_\_ A \_\_\_ B \_\_\_ C \_\_\_ D \_\_\_ E \_\_\_ F \_\_\_ G

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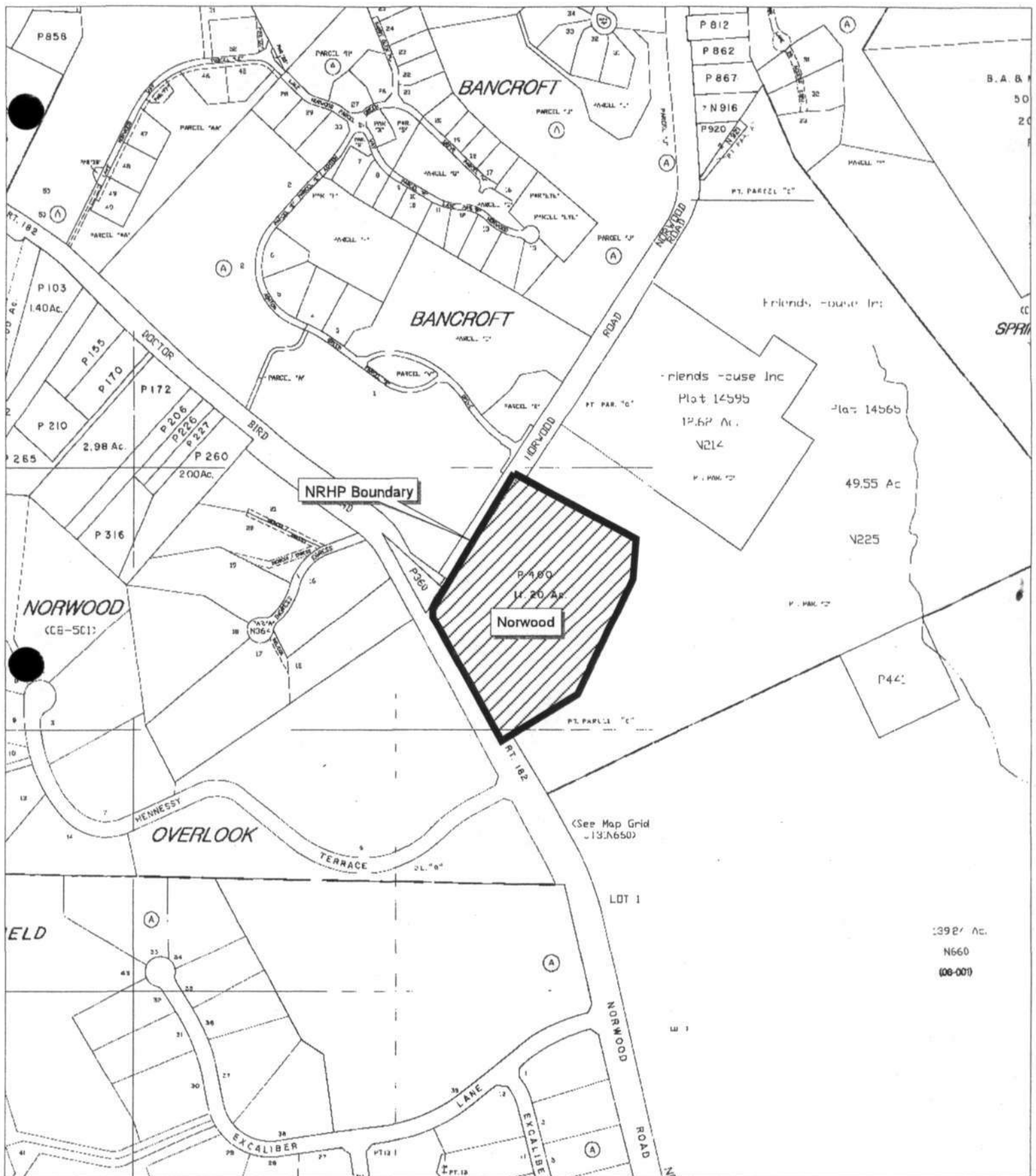
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Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services\_\_\_\_\_  
Date\_\_\_\_\_  
Reviewer, National Register Program\_\_\_\_\_  
Date



M: 98-13  
Norwood  
Sandy Spring vicinity  
Montgomery County







Norwood  
 M:23-18  
 Tax Map JT121, Parcel 400  
 Montgomery County





M: 28-13

Norwood

17201 Norwood Road, Sandy Spring

Montgomery County

Melissa Blair - 9/2006

MD SHPO

West and South Elevations, View Northeast

Photo 1 of 24



M:28-13

Norwood

17201 Norwood Road, Sandy Spring

Montgomery County

Melissa Blair - 9/2006

ND SHPO

South Elevation, View North

Photo 2 of 24





M:28-13

Norwood

17201 Norwood Road, Sandy Spring

Montgomery County

Melissa Blair - 9/2006

MD SHPO

Front Entrance, View North

Photo 3 of 24



M: 28-13

Norwood

17201 Norwood Road, Sandy Spring

Montgomery County

Melissa Blair - 9/2006

MD SHPO

Front Entrance detail - fanlight

Photo 4 of 24





M: 28-13

Norwood

17201 Norwood Road, Sandy Spring

Montgomery County

Melissa Blair - 9/2006

MD SHPO

South Elevation detail - window with jack arch

Photo 5 of 24



M. 28-13

Norwood

17201 Norwood Road, Sandy Spring

Montgomery County

Melissa Blair - 9/2006

MD SHPO

South and East Elevations, View Northwest

Photo 6 of 24



M: 28-13

Norwood

17201 Norwood Road, Sandy Spring.

Montgomery County

Melissa Blair - 9/2006

MD SHPO

East and North Elevation, View Southwest

Photo 7 of 24





M: 28-13

Norwood

17201 Norwood Road, Sandy Spring

Montgomery County

Melissa Blair - 9/2006

MD SHPO

North Elevation, View South

Photo 8 of 24



M: 28-13

Norwood

17201 Norwood Road, Sandy Spring

Montgomery County

Melissa Blair - 9/2006

MD SHPO

North Elevation detail - brick bond

Photo 9 of 24



M: 28-13

Norwood

17201 Norwood Road, Sandy Spring

Montgomery County

Melissa Blair - 9/2006

MD STIPO

Rear Entrance

Photo 10 of 24





M:28-13

Norwood

17201 Norwood Road, Sardy Spring

Montgomery County

Melissa Blair - 9/2006

MD SHPO

West Elevation, View East

Photo 11 of 24



M: 28-13

Narwood

17201 Narwood Road, Sandy Spring

Montgomery County

Melissa Blair - 9/2006

MD SHPO

Carriage House/Studio, View Northwest

Photo 12 of 24



M: 28-13

Norwood

17201 Norwood Road, Sandy Spring

Montgomery County

Melissa Blair - 4/2007

MD ST/PO

Barn, North and West Elevations, View Southeast

Photo 13 of 24





M: 28-13

Norwood

17201 Norwood Road, Saray Spring

Montgomery County

Melissa Blair - 4/2007

001056 12/15+ (SR12 11)

MD SHPO

Born, West and South Elevations, View NE

Photo 14 of 24 11 00 10 00 0+1 04/05/07



M: 28-13

Norwood

17201 Norwood Road, Sandy Spring

Montgomery County

Melissa Blair - 4/2007

001056 10/15+ (SR12 11)

MD SHPO

Barn, South Elevation, View NW

9 00 10 10 00 04/05/07

Photo 15 of 24



M:28-13

Norwood

17201 Norwood Road, Sandy Spring

Montgomery County

Melissa Blair - 4/2007

001056 9/15+ (SR12 11)

MD SHPO

Barn, East Elevation, View West

8 00 110 Y0 D0 04/05/07

Photo 16 of 24



M: 28-13

Norwood

17201 Norwood Road, Sandy Spring

Montgomery County

Melissa Blair - 4/2007

001056 6/15+ (5R12 11)

MD SHPO

Outbuilding, South Elevation, View NE

Photo 17 of 24

5 00 10 00 00 04/05/07





M: 28-13

Norwood

17201 Norwood Road, Sandy Spring

Montgomery County

Melissa Blair - 4/2007

001056 7/15+ (5R12 11)

MD SHPO

Outbuilding, East Elevation, View West

Photo 18 of 24

6 00 10 00 00 04/05/07



M: 28-13

Norwood

17201 Norwood Road, Sandy Spring

Montgomery County

Melissa Blair - 9/2006

MD SHPO

Shed, View NW

Photo 19 of 24



M: 28-13

Norwood

17201 Norwood Road, Sandy Spring

Montgomery County

Melissa Blair - 9/2006

MD STIPO

Driveway Entrance, View East

Photo 20 of 24



M: 28-13

Norwood

17201 Norwood Road, Sandy Spring

Montgomery County

Melissa Blair - 031056 3/15+ (SR12 JD)

MD SHPO

Front Lawn, View South

Photo 21 of 24 2 00 10 00 00 04/05/07





M: 28-13

Norwood

17201 Norwood Road, Sandy Spring

Montgomery County

Melissa Blair - 4/2007

001056 2/15+ <SR12 1D>

MD SHPO

Yard, Shaving House, Barn, and Boxwood Maze

View East

1 00 10 00 00 04/05/07

Photo 22 of 24



M: 28-13

Nonwood

17201 Nonwood Road, Sandy Spring

Montgomery County

Melissa Blair - 9/20/06

MD STIPO

Boxwood Maze, View East

Photo 23 of 24



M: 28-13

Norwood

17201 Norwood Road, Sandy Spring

Montgomery County

Melissa Ebel - 4/12/07

MD STIPO

Back Yard, View East

Photo 24 of 24

## ACHS SUMMARY FORM

M:28-13  
(date entered 5-12-80)

1. Name: Norwood
2. Planning Area/Site Number: 28/13 3. M-NCPPC Atlas Reference: Map 16  
L-13
4. Address: Norwood and Dr. Bird Road, Sandy Spring
5. Classification Summary
- |                    |                          |                           |   |
|--------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Category           | <u>building</u>          | Previous Survey Recording | <u>M-NCPPC</u>  |
| Ownership          | <u>private</u>           | Title and Date:           | <u>1976 Inventory of</u>                                  |
| Public Acquisition | <u>N/A</u>               |                           | <u>Historical Sites</u>                                   |
| Status             | <u>work in progress</u>  |                           |   |
| Accessible         | <u>no</u>                | Federal                   | <u>State</u> <u>x</u> <u>County</u> <u>x</u> <u>Local</u> |
| Present use        | <u>private residence</u> |                           |   |
6. Date: late 18th century 7. Original Owner: Richard Thomas, Sr. ?
8. Apparent Condition
- a. excellent b.  c. original site
9. Description: This two-and-a-half story, eight bay by two bay house faces south. The west five bays are constructed of Flemish bonded brick and the east three bays are constructed of common bonded brick. A belt course separates the first and second stories of the west section. The south porch, centered on the west section, has a gabled roof supported by two wooden columns. There are six-over-six double-hung windows, set in flat arches at the first level. There are three gabled dormer windows on the south elevation. The house has a gable roof covered by raised seam metal roofing.
10. Significance: Norwood is one of four grand brick houses in the Sandy Spring area usually attributed to Richard Thomas, Sr., large landowner and leader in this Quaker community. Thomas in the last half of the 18th century accumulated large tracts of land in the area, and the brick house for which he was taxed in 1783 may have been the subject dwelling.
- The property stayed in the Thomas family until 1832 when it and 475 acres were sold to Isaac Scott, also a Quaker. It remained in the Scott family until 1863, when Isaac's son, Oliver sold it to Jacob Weller, another Sandy Spring Quaker. Weller sold the property to Joseph T. Moore of New York, a financial genius who became director and President of the Mutual Insurance Company of Sandy Spring and served a term in the Maryland Senate. Moore lived at Norwood for many years raising six children there and adding the east three bays. After his death in 1920, his heirs sold Norwood to his daughter Margaret Moore Bancroft. Margaret's husband, Milton was a talented artist who had studied at the Beaux Arts School in Paris. He retired to Norwood and lived there until his death in 1947. The property remained in the Bancroft family until 1979 when it was divided and the house with 11 acres sold to the present owners.
11. Researcher and date researched: McGuckian/Syrjala/  
Hutchinson-10/79 Candy Reed  
Arch. Description
12. Compiler: Gail Rothrock 13. Date Compiled: 10/79 14. Designation  
Approval
15. Acreage: 11.2019 acres

## INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Norwood

AND/OR COMMON

**2 LOCATION**

STREET &amp; NUMBER

Norwood and Dr. Bird Road

CITY, TOWN

Sandy Spring

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

8

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Montgomery

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

## CATEGORY

## OWNERSHIP

## STATUS

## PRESENT USE

☐ DISTRICT☐ PUBLIC☐ OCCUPIED☐ AGRICULTURE☐ MUSEUM☒ BUILDING(S)☒ PRIVATE☐ UNOCCUPIED☐ COMMERCIAL☐ PARK☐ STRUCTURE☐ BOTH☒ WORK IN PROGRESS☐ EDUCATIONAL☒ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☐ SITE**PUBLIC ACQUISITION****ACCESSIBLE**☐ ENTERTAINMENT☐ RELIGIOUS☐ OBJECT☐ IN PROCESS☐ YES: RESTRICTED☐ GOVERNMENT☐ SCIENTIFIC☐ BEING CONSIDERED☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED☐ INDUSTRIAL☐ TRANSPORTATION☒ NO☐ MILITARY☐ OTHER:**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Christian and Jeanne Domergue

Telephone #:

STREET &amp; NUMBER

Norwood and Dr. Bird Road

CITY, TOWN

Sandy Spring

VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland 20860

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE.

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Montgomery County Courthouse

Liber #: 5408

Folio #: 446

STREET &amp; NUMBER

CITY, TOWN

Rockville

STATE

Maryland 20850

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

M-NCPPC Inventory of Historical Sites

DATE

1976

☐ FEDERAL ☒ STATE ☒ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

Park Historian's Office

CITY, TOWN

Rockville

STATE

Maryland 20855



## 7 DESCRIPTION

M:28-13

### CONDITION

☒ EXCELLENT  
☐ GOOD  
☐ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED  
☐ RUINS  
☐ UNEXPOSED

### CHECK ONE

☐ UNALTERED  
☒ ALTERED

### CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE  
☐ MOVED      DATE \_\_\_\_\_

### DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This two-and-a-half story, eight bay by two bay structure faces south. The west five bays are laid up in Flemish bonded brick. There is a belt course between the first and second stories of the west section.

On the south elevation there is a pedimented gable porch supported by two wooden columns. The door itself, centered on the south elevation of the west section, is six-paneled, flanked by sidelights, and surmounted by a traceried fanlight. At the west elevation there is an open porch which extends the full north-south width of the house. The half-hipped roof is supported by round columns.

There are six-over-six double-hung windows throughout the house. The first story windows, set in flat arches, are larger than the second story windows which have lintels constructed of a row of brick headers. At the first level on the south elevation, the first bay in the east section (adjacent to the west section), the window is noticeably shorter than any other on that facade. There are three symmetrically placed gabled dormer windows on the south elevation and one gabled dormer window on the north elevation near the northeast corner. Windows at the first level are flanked by white wooden paneled shutters, while windows at the second level are flanked by green wooden louvered shutters.

The house has a gable roof, covered by raised seam metal covering. There are three brick chimneys; there are interior end chimneys at the east and west gables and one interior chimney at the point where the west section is joined by the east section.

This house has a beautifully landscaped lot associated with it. In addition, there are several outbuildings including a bankbarn to the northeast and a garage/carriage house to the north. The garage is two stories, has a cross gabled roof, pebbledash exterior, and tongue and groove sliding doors; in the loft Milton Bancroft had his studio.

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY) Local History	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES late 18th century

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Norwood is one of four grand brick houses in the Sandy Spring area usually attributed to Richard Thomas, Sr., large landowner and leader in this Quaker community.<sup>1</sup> Thomas in the last half of the 18th century accumulated large tracts of land in the area, and the brick house for which he was taxed in 1783 may have been the subject dwelling.

When in 1799 Richard Thomas sold this property to his grandson Samuel Thomas the younger "for one dollar and love and affection", this section of the "4th Addition to Snowden's Manor" and Snowden's Manor Enlarged" contained 120 acres.<sup>2</sup> Fourteen years later Samuel, who lived in Frederick County, sold 261 acres of "Snowden's Manor Enlarged" to his second cousin Philip Evan Thomas of Baltimore for \$9,396.<sup>3</sup> Philip rented out the house and maintained the farm until he sold the 475.75 acre property in 1832 to Isaac Scott,<sup>4</sup> who lived in the house; Scott, also Quaker, was 58 at the time.

Isaac Scott divided his land into three parcels, which were distributed to his children upon his death in 1852. He left to his Oliver, age 24, "that part of my land on which the brick building or dwelling stands... described as lot No. 2 on the map aforesaid, upon which I hereby affix the value of forty seven hundred and fifty dollars \$4,750.00/100." Oliver received 164 acres with the house.<sup>5</sup>

Oliver Scott lived at Norwood for a decade, then sold it in two parcels to Jacob Weller, another member of the Sandy Spring Quaker community.<sup>6</sup> Weller lived there only a few years before selling 151.8 acres with the brick house to Joseph T. Moore of New York for \$15,000.<sup>7</sup>

Joseph Moore was a financial genius who became prominent in the Sandy Spring community; he served as a director of the Mutual Insurance Company for 46 years and as its president for five. He served one term in the Maryland State Senate, from 1882 to 1883. Moore lived at Norwood for many years, raising six children here and adding the east three bays to the house.<sup>8</sup> He died there in 1920, after which his heirs sold Norwood to Moore's daughter Margaret C. Bancroft.<sup>9</sup>

Margaret's husband Milton Bancroft was a talented artist who had come out of the Beaux Arts School in Paris. He retired in 1919 to Norwood, and lived there until his death in 1947. The property remained in the Bancroft family until 1979, when it was divided and the house with 11 acres sold to the present owners.

**9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

Montgomery County Land, Orphan's Court, and Assessment Records.  
U.S. Census Records.

Farquhar, Roger B., Historic Montgomery County, Maryland: Old Homes and History (Monumental Printing Company, Baltimore, Md. 1952).  
Montgomery County Sentinel.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

**10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 11.2019 acres

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE

COUNTY

STATE

COUNTY

**11 FORM PREPARED BY**

NAME / TITLE

McGuckian/Syrjala/Hutchinson

Candy Reed

Architectural Description

ORGANIZATION

Sugarloaf Regional Trails

DATE

10/79

STREET & NUMBER

Box 87

TELEPHONE

926-4510

CITY OR TOWN

Dickerson

STATE

Maryland 20753

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

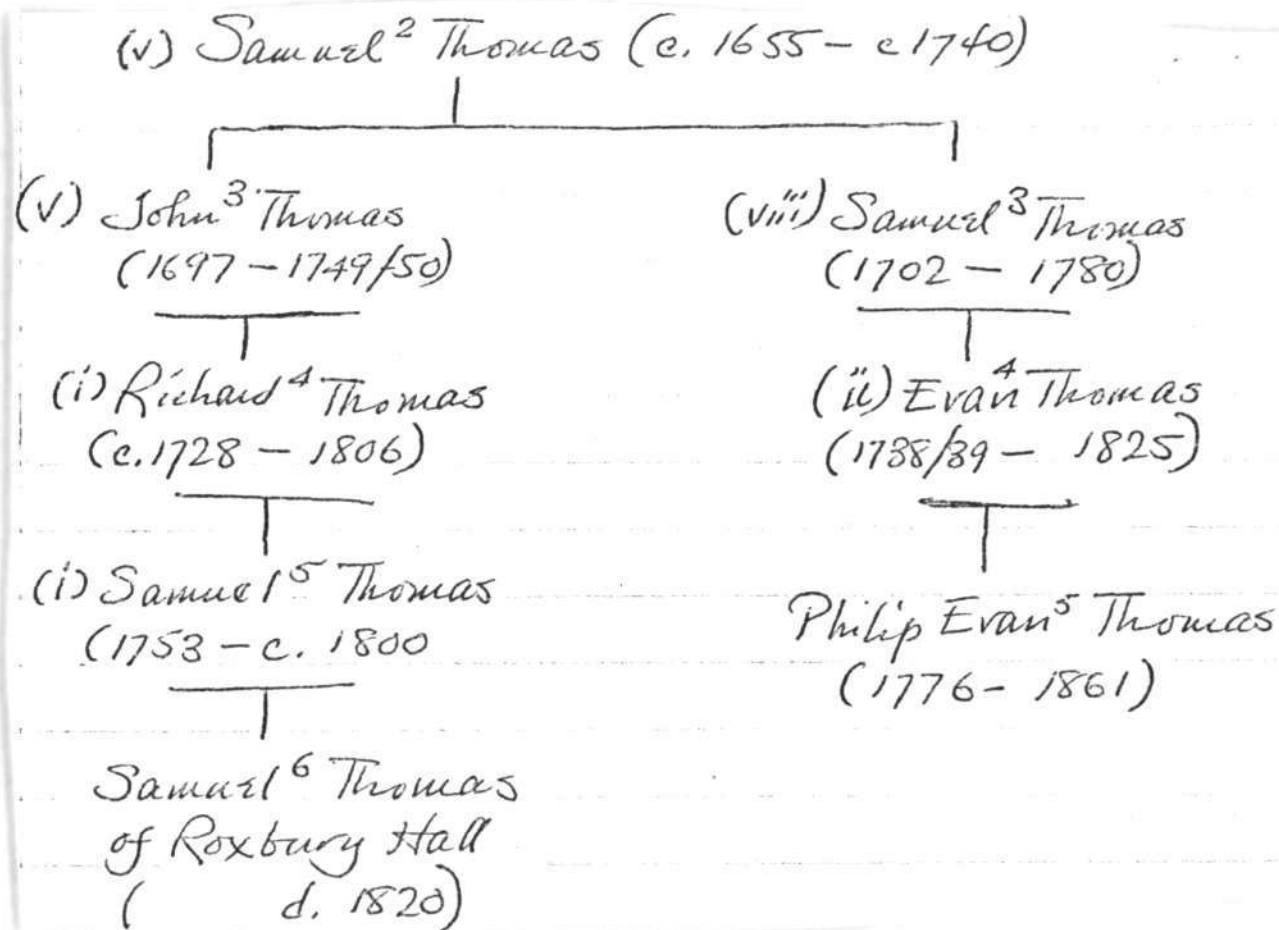
The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust  
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle  
Annapolis, Maryland 21401  
(301) 267-1438

Norwood

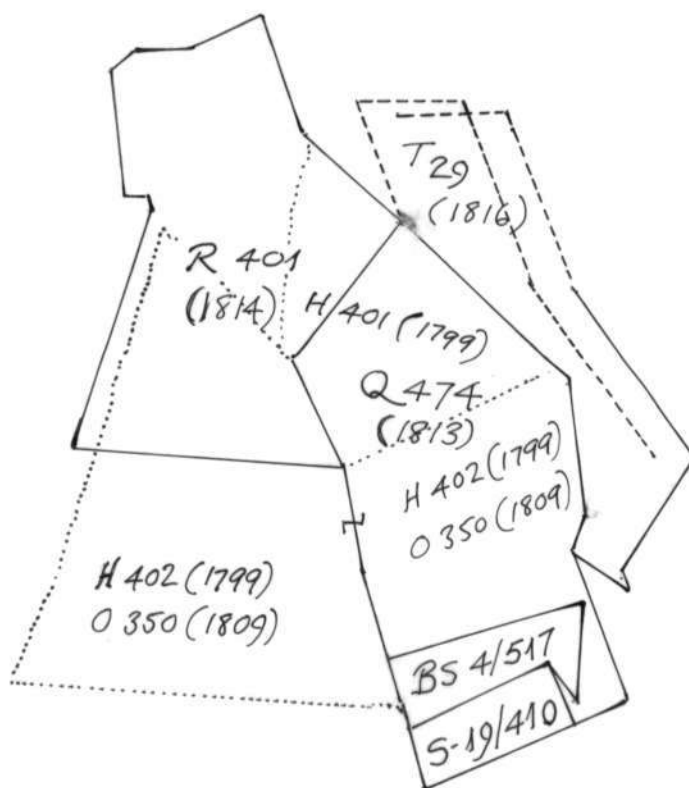
FOOTNOTES:

1. Farquhar, Roger B., Historic Montgomery County, Maryland: Old Homes and History, Monumental Printing Company, Baltimore, Md., 1952, page 236. Farquhar cites the fireback on which the initials "R", "S", and "T" are intertwined with the date "1751" as evidence of the house being constructed for Richard and Sarah Thomas.
2. Land Records of Montgomery County, Md., H 401 (February 6, 1799).
3. Ibid., Q 474 (October 18, 1813).
4. Ibid., BS 5/94 (March 15, 1832).
5. Orphan's Court Records of Montgomery County, Md., HH 3/301 (1852).
6. Land Records, op. cit., JGH 9/214 (April 4, 1863) and EBP 2/213 (March 15, 1865).
7. Ibid., EBP 4/285 (October 1, 1867).
8. Farquhar, op. cit.
9. Land Records, op. cit., 310/245 (September 20, 1921).



Norwood

PLAT OF BS 5/94 (1832), PHILIP E. THOMAS TO ISAAC SCOTT



ORIGINS OF BS 5/94 (1832)

WEH  
11/14/79

## MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST WORKSHEET

1607305204

NOMINATION FORM  
for the  
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES, NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE

<b>1. NAME</b>				
COMMON:				
AND/OR HISTORIC: Norwood				
<b>2. LOCATION</b>				
STREET AND NUMBER: Norwood & Dr. Bird Rds.				
CITY OR TOWN: Sandy Spring				
STATE: Maryland		COUNTY: Montgomery		
<b>3. CLASSIFICATION</b>				
<b>CATEGORY</b> (Check One)		<b>OWNERSHIP</b>		<b>STATUS</b>
<input type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object		<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress
<b>ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC</b> Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No				
<b>PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)</b>				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agricultural <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Educational <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment				
<input type="checkbox"/> Government <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Military <input type="checkbox"/> Museum				
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Park <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence <input type="checkbox"/> Religious <input type="checkbox"/> Scientific				
<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____				
<input type="checkbox"/> Comments _____				
<b>4. OWNER OF PROPERTY</b>				
OWNER'S NAME: Bancroft family				
STREET AND NUMBER:				
CITY OR TOWN: Sandy Spring		STATE: Maryland		
<b>5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION</b>				
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Montgomery County Courthouse				
STREET AND NUMBER:				
CITY OR TOWN: Rockville		STATE: Maryland		
Title Reference of Current Deed (Book & Pg. #):				
<b>6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS</b>				
TITLE OF SURVEY: Historic American Buildings Survey				
DATE OF SURVEY: 1936 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Federal <input type="checkbox"/> State <input type="checkbox"/> County <input type="checkbox"/> Local				
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Library of Congress				
STREET AND NUMBER:				
CITY OR TOWN: Washington, D.C.		STATE:		

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



## 7. DESCRIPTION

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> Good	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This is another of the fine 18th Century, brick Quaker homes of the Sandy Spring Community. The oldest section is the (north) five bay part. The overall style reflects a modest, but symmetrical, interpretation of the Georgian style. As with Falling Green and Cherry Grove, the steep A-roof is accented by tall chimney stacks that are enclosed in the end walls. The main (west) facade has five bays with a central door. The door has a fan-light and side-lights. Brickwork is Flemish bond, with a molded watertable, and a belt course between the two levels of the house. Windows are 6/6, but some openings appear to have been enlarged over the years. Like most local houses, there are small pairs of attic windows in each gable-end. A newer, Georgian-style portico frames both front and rear doors (enclosed at rear.) A ca. 1867, three-bay brick addition (similar in style to the main house) is attached to the south of the main building. Outbuildings include an interesting Victorian stable/carriage house.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS



## 8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- |  |                                       |  |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century  | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 19th Century |                                       |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known)

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- |   |                                       |   |  |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal     | <input type="checkbox"/> Education    | <input type="checkbox"/> Political      | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric    | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering  | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Phi-  | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic       | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry     | losophy                                 | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture    | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention    | <input type="checkbox"/> Science        | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture   | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape    | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture      | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art            | <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Human-  | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce       | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature   | itarian                                 | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Military     | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater        | _____                                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation   | <input type="checkbox"/> Music        | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____                                    |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

One of the most notable old homes in the County; of considerable historical/architectural merit. (See Farquhar.)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

## 9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- 1) Farquhar, R.B. OLD HOMES & HISTORY OF MONT. CO. (1962) pp. 231-233.
- 2) Farquhar, W.B. ANNALS OF SANDY SPRING, (1884).

## 10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY				OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES			
CORNER	LATITUDE				LONGITUDE			
	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds	Degrees	Minutes	Seconds		
NW	0			0				
NE	0			0				
SE	0			0				
SW	0			0				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

Acreage Justification:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

## 11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Michael F. Dwyer, Senior Park Historian		DATE 8/12/75
ORGANIZATION M-NCPPC		
STREET AND NUMBER: 8787 Georgia Ave.		
CITY OR TOWN: Silver Spring	STATE Maryland	

## 12. State Liaison Officer Review: (Office Use Only)

Significance of this property is:

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☐

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

man driving off in his wagon, and furiously tapping the triggers of two empty barrels.

Two sons of G. W. C. Beall owned the farm after his death: Frank and Edward Beall. Frank was for a number of years a successful official in Detroit. He was a vice-president of the Packard Motor Company, and later became associated with Graham Brothers. His brother Edward stayed on the farm, and managed it successfully.

After his years of manufacturing automobiles, Frank returned to the home farm. He and Edward obtained a patent for a medical remedy, and built a factory near the house for its manufacture. This product made from plants grown on the farm, was apparently sold for quite a while with some success. Frank died before the farm was sold, and Edward shortly afterward. Their children sold the farm in 1948 to Wilmer Franklin Stickle and his wife, Ruth Breuninger Stickle, both graduates of Swarthmore College.

The present handsome brick house facing the west is believed to have been built by William Robertson about the time he purchased the place in 1832. The brick were made in a pit still visible on the farm, and were laid up in Federal bond.

This handsome brick house was purchased in 1952, from Mr. and Mrs. Stickle, by Mr. Charles Ellison Eckles, with 369 acres, to which he has added 43 acres, now making 412 acres, total.

Mr. Eckles is continuing the dairy business run by Mr. Stickle, although with many improvements, in facilities. The dairy barns and silos are planned, for maximum efficiency, with automatic features, for feeding silage to the present herd of 120 cows, which are milked by machinery. The milk stream goes directly into tanks, by pipe lines and from thence into tank trucks, which call at the farm for the product.

Mr. Eckles has added a brick wing on the right side of the old house, to balance the two story wing to the left, giving a pleasing architectural effect. The whole interior is in splendid condition, the large front hall leading toward a parlor to the left, a living room to the right. The new wing off the living room is a luxurious library with books, a new fireplace. A formal parlor, is in front of the living room, the dining room and kitchen are to the left of the front hall and a large porch across the rear is enclosed with screening. Pleasant views toward the rear fields, are to be had.

The driveway to entrance gate on Needwood Road has been hard surfaced, with white pine trees planted on each side, flanked by white board fences. There are two huge English box trees in front of the house, at least 25 feet high, evidently as old as the house, built 125 years ago.

Mr. Eckles is in the real estate business in Washington.

## Norwood

THIS beautiful ivy-covered colonial brick house, one mile south of Sandy Spring could almost be called a home of perpetual youth, for Norwood is located in a country community which for many generations has been considered an unusually healthful one. People, threatened with early death, have come to the neighborhood and stayed to live out their lives far beyond the biblical span of "four score and ten" in usefulness and serenity.

That was the experience of Robert R. Moore, who, stricken with tuberculosis, had to give up a good business in Baltimore. At the age of twenty-seven he came to Sandy Spring, after being told that he had but a year or two to live.

He lived to be eighty-five, and for nearly fifty years efficiently performed the double duties of secretary and treasurer of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Montgomery County, which celebrated its one hundredth anniversary in 1948.

In 1839 when their son, Joseph T. Moore, was four years old, Robert Moore and Hadassah, his wife, settled in a house, now Plainfield, near the Norwood place, where they lived for fifty-six years. Young Joseph had an experience which in part drove him from the neighborhood; but later he, too, had to return to conserve his health. When about fifteen years of age, having seen a slave sold at auction on a nearby farm,



NO. 79 E-10 RICHARD THOMAS 1751 RIGHT ADDITION 1867 JOSEPH T. MOORE ALL BRICK

he told his parents that he was filled with such utter disgust at the sight that "he wanted to leave the country." He did so within a year.

Moving to New York, Joseph Moore soon made a name for himself in financial circles. At thirty-two he was a vice-president of one of the largest banks in the Wall Street district and was married to Anna Leggett, member of a cultured and aristocratic Long Island family. In the matter of health, the experience of the father was now repeated in the son Joseph, who felt compelled to answer the call to the country in order to save his life from a premature end.

He bought Norwood, across the road from his father's home, in 1867, when he returned to Sandy Spring. He lived to his eightieth year, and raised to maturity a family of four sons and two daughters, all of whom were successful.

Possessed of a genius for finance, a brilliant intellect, and a fascinating personality, he soon made for himself a prominent place in that old-established and very conservative community. He regained his health and for forty years his part was a dominating one in the Mutual Insurance Company, with which his father was con-

needed. He was its president for five years, a director for forty-six years, and his grit and determination largely kept the company from going on the rocks of failure during its struggling years. He served one term in the Maryland State Senate, 1882-1883.

Richard Thomas, "Marse Dicky," as he was affectionately called, of "Cherry Grove," was master builder of the community. He built four brick houses before 1800 in Sandy Spring, all of which are standing today. Norwood, which is one of them, it is believed was built in 1751, for there is in one of the fireplaces a fireback on which are the initials "R" and "S" with hearts cast between the letters. Below are letters "S" and "T" and the date 1751. These initials evidently stood for Richard Thomas and Sarah, his wife.

Philip E. Thomas, a relative of Richard, is known as the "father of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad." Having lost a sizeable fortune in the War of 1812 he occupied Norwood, then known as Pretty Prospect, for a few years.

Norwood was owned by Margaret Baneroft, the last remaining child of Joseph and Anna



M:28-13

Moore. Milton Bancroft, her husband, died in 1947, in his eighty-second year. He had been member of the faculty of Swarthmore College when Margaret was a student there.

Milton Bancroft was one of the more talented artists of his time. A student of the Beaux Arts, he maintained a studio in Paris for two years. He then had a studio in New York for several years, and retired in 1919 to Norwood, where he maintained a roomy studio over a garage. He painted portraits of many prominent personages, and was commissioned to paint several large murals in some of the monumental buildings at both the Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893, and the Panama Pacific Exposition at San Francisco in 1915.

Mrs. Bancroft died in June 1956 and her bachelor son John continues to live in the handsome old brick manor house with its wealth of memories of happier and more prosperous days.

Other children of Joseph and Anna Moore were Joseph, Jr., who married Estelle Tyson of Baltimore and remained on Pen-y Bryn, an ad-

joining farm; Mary L. who became the wife of Joseph Tilton, a New York business man, and lived there; Thomas L., who went to Richmond, Virginia, was twice married and was very successful in the milling business; and George H. and Frederick P. Moore, who were associated for years in the brokerage business in New York.

Walls of the house are of large irregular brick, no doubt made nearby, and are laid in Flemish bond with wide joints. Viewed from the front, the house has a center hall through it to the driveway in the rear; there is a double parlor on the left with two fireplaces. To the right are a dining room, pantry, and kitchen. On the main part of the second floor, are four bedrooms and a bath. Just to the right of the house, on the east end, there is one of the finest mazes of dwarf English box to be seen anywhere in this part of the country. It was there when the Moores came in 1867, and its height today is about ten feet.

## Oak Grove

A HALF-MILE east of the highway from Olney to Brookeville, approached by a winding driveway through a dense forest of hardwood trees, stands the massive brick house shown on page 234.

The land of the Oak Grove farm was owned by the Waters family for over a century. In May, 1763, according to an old deed still in possession of a descendant, William Waters was granted by Edward Lloyd, Receiver General, and Charles Carroll some lots of land between the older grants of "Brothers Content" and "Charles and Benjamin." The great seal of the State of Maryland was affixed to the instrument which was signed by Horatio Sharpe, Lieutenant Governor and Chief of the Land Office. With these lots (a direct grant) and others he had previously bought, William Waters acquired one thousand acres, including Oak Grove.

William Waters married Mary Harris of Prince George's in 1747, and their son, Ignatius Waters, was born in 1773. When he died and

his estate was settled in 1842, the Oak Grove farm was bequeathed to his son, Ignatius, Jr.

Ignatius Waters, Jr., was born in 1813 at Belmont. In 1836 he married Mary Dorsey Sollers. Beginning housekeeping in a modest way, the couple lived in a log cabin that had a huge fireplace and was located on his parental estate near the present site of the brick manor house at Oak Grove. After Ignatius, Jr., inherited the two hundred and four acre farm in the settlement of his father's estate, he built the brick house in 1848. His wife also received a large inheritance from property in Frederick County which went into the cost of the mansion.

The children of Ignatius, Jr., and Mary D. Waters were F. Dorsey Waters, who died while young; Ida, who never married; Fannie, who married Mr. Larned of New York; and a son, T. Sollers Waters, who became a prominent dentist in Baltimore, and who is credited with some important improvement in dentures.

Ignatius Waters, Jr., seems to have been a rather quiet, home-loving farmer. After his

THE



MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION

1700 CLAYTON ROAD, N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20010-3701

M:28-13

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

See correspondence dated 8/25/82

ACTION TAKEN

8/25/82.....Sites recommended for inclusion in  
Chapter 4 of the Master Plan

M: 14/41  
M: 14/60  
M: 22/17  
M: 23/57  
M: 23/78  
M: 23/92  
M: 28/11-1  
M: 28/13

HRE M:28-13  
28/13



THE MARYLAND-NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK AND PLANNING COMMISSION  
8787 Georgia Avenue • Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3760

June 12, 1984

RECEIVED

JUN 14 1984

MEMORANDUM

TO: Richard Ferrara, Director, Department of Housing and Community Development  
John L. Menke, Director, Department of Environmental Protection  
✓ J. Rodney Little, Director, State Historic Preservation Office  
Susan Kuklewicz, Chairperson, Historic Preservation Commission

FROM: Perry Berman, Chief, Community Planning North P.B.

SUBJECT: Approved and Adopted May 1983 Amendment to the Master Plan for Historic Preservation

I am pleased to transmit to you the May 1983, Approved and Adopted Amendment to the Master Plan for Historic Preservation.

This amendment designates fourteen historic resources for preservation and protection under the County's Historic Preservation Ordinance, Chapter 24A of the Montgomery County Code. In addition, it identifies 83 sites that have been reviewed and found not suitable for regulation under the Ordinance. Those properties listed on the Locational Atlas and Index of Historic Resources in Montgomery County, Maryland are also exempted from any further regulation under the Moratorium on Alteration and Demolition, Section 24A-10 of the Preservation Ordinance.

Please adjust your records to reflect this action. Should you have any questions concerning this amendment, please do not hesitate to contact Marty Reinhart of Community Planning North at 565-7354.

PB:MR:sdr  
Enclosure

28/13

## Norwood (p. 15)

- Elegant mid-18th century brick Georgian residence with extensive front and side lawns and matured landscaping plan.
- Associated with the Thomas and Moore families, both influential in the Quaker community of Sandy Spring.
- The site consists of the main house and related outbuildings, including a carriage house/garage and barn, a tree-lined entranceway, and extensively landscaped front and side yards. The resulting park-like setting would be severely compromised by any additional development on the 11-acre parcel. Reduction of the environmental setting is not recommended.

29/40

## Magruder's Blacksmith Shop (p. 16)

- Circa 1751 -- Believed built by Ninian Magruder and associated for 100 years with the Magruder family, a significant family in the early history of Montgomery County.
- Constructed of uncoursed rubblestone, this smithy, located on a major transportation artery, played an important role in colonial commerce.

29/41

## Stoneyhurst (p. 16)

- Circa 1767 -- Battered rubblestone, 2½-story structure.
- Built by Samual Brewer Magruder, an important leader in the formation of Montgomery County, and son of Samuel Magruder the 3rd, a patriot of the American Revolution.
- 1906 -- Renovated in the Victorian style by Lily C. Stone, founder of the Montgomery County Historical Society.



M.28-13



SCALE: 1" = 1000'

\*28/13

NORWOOD

\*28/11

ASHTON ORTHODOX MEETING HOUSE  
(SHERWOOD LIBRARY)

WOODLAWN SPECIAL PARK

Branch

EDNOR

OLD

ORCHARD

ROAD

ROAD

NORBECK ROAD

CHESTER MILL TERR.

16100

CHESTER MILL RD

16000

1600

PROPOSED  
NORTHWEST  
BRANCH  
ELEMENTARY  
SCHOOL

NORWOOD

LL RD.

182

NORTHWEST BRANCH  
GOLF COURSE

Northwest  
PATTON HOLLOW RD

DUXBURY

DRIVE

COMASSET DR

400

ATTLEBORO

15900

ROAD

BRYANT'S

1200